





# HARVARD MEDICAL ALUMNI BULLETIN

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC  
DEVELOPMENTS AT  
HARVARD



HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
LIBRARY

25 JUN 1934

1. M h h. 1891.1

*June, 1934*

# Why should anyone buy Custom Made Clothing--

In the build of your body it may be just the height of one shoulder or some other very simple variation that prevents the acme of fit in a ready made suit,—This and the varied selection of fine materials, the choice of exact styling and the assurance of skillful tailoring are perhaps the principle reasons why men desire custom built clothing.

*Our department on the third floor offers you this  
distinctive service.*

## The COOP

Dividends to Members

### HOTEL

### LINCOLNSHIRE

20 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.

---

Residential and transient

---

Near Boston Common and  
the Public Garden

---

5 minute walk from the  
Mass. General Hospital

---

Special rates to Doctors  
attending clinics



## Neuropsychiatric Developments at Harvard

By Merrill Moore, M.D.

*Research Fellow in Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School*

ON March 23, 1934, the Harvard University News Office released the following statement:

"A new Professorship of Neurology has been created by the Governing Boards of Harvard University, and Dr. Tracy Jackson Putnam has been named for this chair. Concurrently he has been appointed by the Trustees of the Boston City Hospital to take charge of the laboratories of the Neurological Unit. . .

"The Neurological Unit is a recent development at the Boston City Hospital. It includes two wards for neurological and neurosurgical patients, laboratories for the careful study of these patients and for research. There is an operating suite in these wards so that the surgeon in charge, Dr. Donald Munro, can do his delicate work under the best possible circumstances. . . With the coming of Professor Putnam to the Neurological Unit, additional funds from the Harvard Medical School will be applied to work at the City Hospital. . .

"At the same time with this announcement comes the news of a large gift from the Rockefeller Foundation for the establishment and maintenance of a Psychiatric Unit at the Massachusetts General Hospital. . . A small ward will be opened for special treatment of early cases. This unit is to be under the direction of Dr. Stanley Cobb. There will be close coöperation with the McLean Hospital in Waverly recently reorganized by Dr. Tillotson and Dr. Wood. . . Professor James B. Ayer will be the neurological consultant.

"At the Boston Psychopathic Hospital a group of Harvard investigators and teachers has long been studying mental disease under the guidance of Professor C. Macfie Campbell. . . Research has been carried on for some years at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital under the immediate supervision of Professor Harry C. Solomon. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation has given its patronage to this work, and the Commonwealth Fund has given fellowships which are administered by Professor Campbell. Dr. Solomon is to have new labora-

tories which will be open for work by next autumn.

"These changes are all part of a coördinated plan in the Harvard Medical School to bring into the Department of Diseases of the Nervous System opportunities to study all kinds of mental disease, early and late, mild and severe, also all kinds of organic nervous disease such as the many brain injuries and infections seen at the City Hospital and the rare chronic diseases from all over New England that come into the Massachusetts General wards."

This statement shows that plans which have long been formulating have finally matured, and that, last but not least, personnel has been chosen to fill the new positions. A brief historical account of the development of Neuropsychiatry in relation to Harvard University may help to explain the more recent advances.

In 1783, Benjamin Waterhouse,\* the first Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic at the Harvard Medical School, said: "It is to be lamented that the field of Medicine which treats of mental illness and of cures for the mentally diseased is still so uncultivated and so deserted that it is almost non-existent. The dignity of the argument commands, the progress of Medicine persuades and the love of the Human Race should compel Harvard University to commence the investigation of means to combat such illness!"

These words could be repeated today

---

\*Oratio Inauguralis, quam in Academia Harvardiana Cantabrigiae Novanglorum nonis Octobris, A.D. MDCCLXXXIII Habuit Benjamin Waterhouse, M.D. et Med. Theor. et Prax. Professor. Cantabrigiae: Typis Hilliard, Metcalf et Soc. MDCCCLXXXIX.

with equal pertinence and truth. Thus for more than one hundred and fifty years there has been a growing interest in psychiatry in this community. An old pamphlet, *The Circular of the Medical Faculty of Harvard University*,\* gives the following information: "In 1810, an effort was commenced by Drs. John Warren, James Jackson and John C. Warren, to raise funds for a hospital, as an auxiliary to the Medical School. This effort, which was interrupted by the war, was renewed at a later period, and resulted in the establishment of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the McLean Asylum for the Insane."

In a survey of this situation, Dr. C. Macfie Campbell\*\* has since pointed out that, "Out of the \$93,969.00 subscribed during a week's canvass for the establishment of the Massachusetts General Hospital, \$43,997.47 was subscribed specifically for the asylum. The branch for the insane, to which the name McLean Asylum was later given, was opened in 1818, three years before the opening of the General Hospital." The first patient was admitted October 6, 1818, "a young man whose father thought him possessed of the devil, which he had tried to exorcise with the rod."

Within the next few decades a series of State supported hospitals for the mentally ill were founded in quick succession. As early as 1842, Charles Dickens was amazed at the progress in neuropsychiatric work as he observed it during his stay in New England. He visited the Boston State Hospital, founded in 1839 as a City of Boston institution, and described it in the following excerpt from his "American Notes" as a place imbued with a spirit that might well be called modern: "Every patient in this asylum sits down to dinner every day with a knife and fork; and in the midst of them

sits the gentleman whose manner of dealing with his charges I have just described. At every meal, moral influence alone restrains the more violent among them from cutting the throats of the rest; but the effect of that restraint is reduced to an absolute certainty, and is found, even as a measure of restraint, to say nothing of it as a means of cure, a hundred times more efficacious than all the straight waistcoats, fetters, and handcuffs, that ignorance, prejudice and cruelty have manufactured since the creation of the world."

For proof of the fact that neuropsychiatric conditions were commonly diagnosed in this period, interesting evidence is to be found in *The Circular of the Medical Faculty of Harvard University*, which mentions (among others) the following *Cases Occurring in the Massachusetts General Hospital during the year 1848. In the Medical Department:*

Hypochondriasis	6
Epilepsy	5
Hemiplegia	4
Delirium Tremens	5
Dysphagia	2
Headache	2
Acute Meningitis	1
Neuralgia	14
Cerebral Disease	7
Chorea	1
Lethargy	1
Paraplegia	9
Paralysis	7
Paralysis from lead	1
Mania	2
Hysteria	1
Syphilomania	2
Spinal Irritation	1

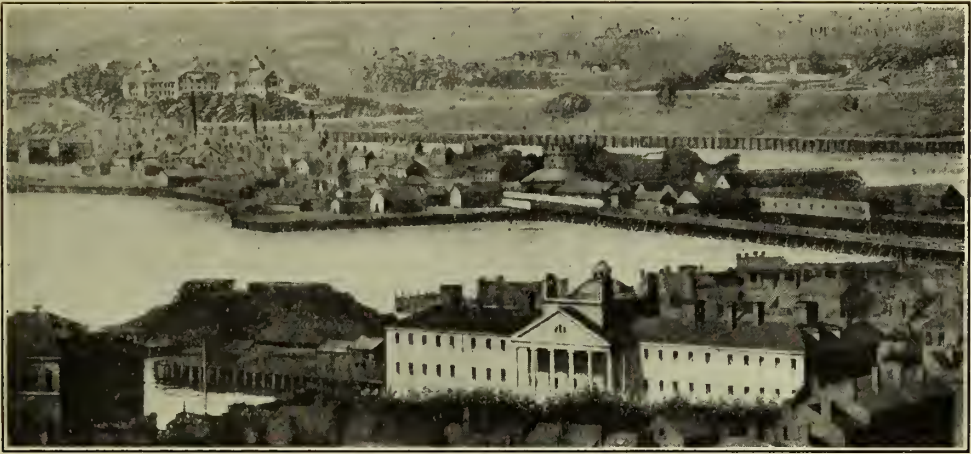
In the period between 1850 and 1900 considerable progress can be marked. The Boston City Hospital was opened in 1864. The McLean Hospital expanded, the Massachusetts General Hospital grew in organization and scope of service and in other ways a scene was created for what has later become the present theater of activity in neuropsychiatric work.

In the Massachusetts General Hospital and in the Boston City Hospital diseases of the nervous system were received and cared

\*Boston: Printed by David Clapp, 1849.

\*\*History of Insanity During the Past Century with Special Reference to the McLean Hospital, by C. Macfie Campbell, Bost. Med. & Surg. Jr., November 3, 1921.





The Massachusetts General Hospital, about the year 1848. In the foreground are the Bulfinch Building and the Harvard Medical School. In the background are the buildings of the McLean Asylum then situated in Somerville.

*Engraving used by the courtesy of Louella D. Everett.*

for at first by the existing medical and surgical services, but as the hospital organization developed in efficiency, separate services for neurological diseases were established. In 1872, a special clinic, the "Out-Patient Department for Diseases of the Nervous System," was established at the M. G. H. under the direction of Dr. James Jackson Putnam. This marked the beginning of an important era which was greatly influenced by the ideas and accomplishments of this one man. As a physician and teacher, Dr. Putnam was a powerful force among his patients and pupils; as a pioneer in medical science and research he indicated the main trends along which development in neurology and psychiatry has since occurred in the Harvard Medical School. His administrative, teaching, therapeutic and investigative efforts are still being felt, carried on by those who came in contact with him and were influenced by him. Though primarily an organic neurologist, Dr. Putnam was deeply interested in psychopathology and was the first man in this community to attempt to bring together in his work general medical practice and intensive study and treatment of personality

disorders. It was mainly through his interest and influence that Sigmund Freud visited America in 1909 and presented his views concerning the unconscious and his dynamic concepts of psychotherapy.

The institution of separate care for neurological patients occurred in a similar fashion at the B. C. H. There the first recognition of the specialty of neurology came in the appointment of Dr. Samuel Gilbert Webber as "Electrician" on October 17, 1876. He was by training a pathologist who had previously been connected with the hospital, and his duties were to consult the visiting staff regarding the advisability of giving electrical treatment to patients. He was also consulting neurologist. During the year 1877 an out-patient department for diseases of the nervous system was established and the first case is recorded as having been seen on May 8 of that year. It was a patient with "rheumatic neuritis." The first series of cases of multiple neuritis with autopsy published in this country was reported some years later by Dr. Webber from his service in the Boston City Hospital.

In 1878 Dr. Robert Thaxter Edes and

Dr. Webber were elected by the trustees of the B. C. H. to be "Visiting Physicians for Diseases of the Nervous System." The actual establishment of the service, however, antedated this act, for on July 2, 1877, twenty-one patients had been admitted to the new "Neurological and Renal Service," thirteen of them being transferred from other services. The first case entered was a boy of twelve, with chorea and acute articular rheumatism. He was discharged, relieved, in twelve days. Wards F. and G. were devoted chiefly to this service, although it also contributed a large and characteristic contingent to Wards K. and L. The "Neurological and Renal Service" was considered at that time a valuable addition to the hospital, not only on account of the clinical and scientific work done by its staff, but also as a training school for young physicians desiring to become alienists and neurologists. Dr. Edes was appointed Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School in 1884.

From 1880 to 1910 there was a period of continuous growth and development mainly in clinical work with steady emphasis on neuropsychiatric teaching and research. It was during this period that the administration of the Worcester State Hospital, headed by Dr. Hosea M. Quinby, brought Adolf Meyer from Switzerland; and it was Meyer who introduced neuropathological methods and new concepts in psychiatry. The studies of this period were mainly clinical and descriptive or neuropathological and statistical. In this regard it is significant to note that when the new buildings of the Harvard Medical School were opened in 1906, one of the principal addresses was made by Dr. Pierre Janet, who presented publicly his work "The Major Symptoms of Hysteria" for the first time.

About 1910 a new force appeared. It was the physiological point of view in neuropsychiatry and it was stimulated by the activities of Walter B. Cannon and Alexander Forbes. Hallowell Davis has con-

tributed to this work in more recent years.

During these years the need of a centrally located mental hospital had increased in the communities of Greater Boston. Considerable interest in neuropsychiatric conditions was generally felt, and as the result of the activity of several important physicians, especially Dr. L. Vernon Briggs and Dr. Owen Copp, legislative machinery began to move that ultimately resulted in the building of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. This institution was opened in June, 1912, as a Department of the Boston State Hospital. It had been created by an act of legislature in 1909, "establishing in the City of Boston a hospital for the first care and observation of mental patients and the treatment of acute and curable mental diseases and for an out-patient department, treatment rooms, and laboratories for scientific research as to the nature, causes and results of insanity." Under the medical direction of Dr. Elmer E. Southard, the hospital, from its beginning, tended to carry out the provisions of the act that had created it. In its first year it admitted over 1500 patients to its wards, many of whom were sent in by the courts, police officers and social agencies for consideration as to their sanity. The out-patient department opened promptly and its need was indicated by the fact that in the first year 830 individuals sought help. Investigation of mental diseases from the clinical and laboratory aspects has been continuously prosecuted on its wards. Teaching is an important and integral responsibility of the hospital, both from the standpoint of medical students and graduates in medicine.

Developments in the field of neuropathology also heralded the present unified plan for teaching and research in diseases of the nervous system. These developments were at first initiated by Dr. E. W. Taylor on his return from Europe where he had worked with Oppenheim, Weigert and others. The development of staining techniques for nerve cells interested him and he was one of the first to introduce to American neurologists modern methods of



staining and sectioning the nervous system. His interest in neuropathology was communicated to others and a group of students soon surrounded him. After a number of years his contribution was formally recognized by the Medical School as filling an important need and this led to the fortunate provision of funds for this work in the form of a gift from Dr. William Norton Bullard. After the University accepted the funds, provided by Dr. Bullard, himself a neurologist of note, the Bullard Professorship of Neuropathology was instituted. Dr. Southard, starting first as assistant professor and later becoming full professor, was the first incumbent of this chair. During the first years of this department, Dr. Southard, as its head, was also Pathologist to the State Board of Insanity and he thus linked together the state medical system with that of the University.

The untimely death of Professor Southard in 1920 caused an irreparable loss. In a unique way he combined the ability to stimulate students in both clinical and laboratory work, to administer new projects, and to see visions of future progress. In nominating his successor the Harvard Medical School divided his work and gave the major part of it to the newly appointed Professor of Psychiatry, Dr. C. Macfie Campbell. The course in Neuropathology was assigned to Dr. Stanley Cobb, who was appointed Assistant Professor.

Psychiatric teaching was reorganized and carried on in the wards of the Psychopathic Hospital; lectures, seminars, and graduate training in psychiatry continue under Professor Campbell's supervision. Since 1921 he has been Director of the Psychopathic Hospital, and in numerous other official and personal aspects has had a dominant rôle in the development of psychiatric thought and work in this country.

The next event of importance in the development of neuropsychiatry in Boston was the establishment of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. It was incorporated in 1902 and its buildings were completed in 1913. On January 27 of that year it ad-

mitted its first patient. The opening of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital brought Dr. Harvey Cushing to Boston. This alone would have made the Harvard Medical School a centre of neurology. The series of brain tumors operated on by Dr. Cushing amount in number to more than two thousand; he has directed the training of most of the neurosurgeons of this generation, and his teaching activities and his contributions to medical and general literature now stand as an extraordinary monument to him. The ultimate value of his work resists contemporary appraisal. Dr. Cushing retired in 1932 and has returned to his Alma Mater in New Haven.

After the opening of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital in 1912, and the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital the following year, there were no new structural developments in neuropsychiatry for a little more than a decade. To explain this there were the World War chiefly, and the post-war reactions of economic expansion and collapse. The treatment of patients, the teaching of students, and research in various fields continued steadily.

A step towards coördinating all the neuropsychiatric activities was realized when Dr. Stanley Cobb returned in 1925 from Europe, where he had been sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to study English and Continental methods of neuropsychiatric treatment, teaching, research and medical organization. Dr. Cobb's appointment as Bullard Professor of Neuropathology strengthened the relations already existing in the Medical School between the preclinical and clinical divisions of study of the nervous system and its diseases and led to the developments at the Boston City Hospital in neurology that are now historic in their importance.

The neurological service at the B. C. H. had been in existence as a separate unit since 1877 when, in 1923, Dr. John Jenks Thomas suggested its development as a Harvard teaching service. Plans were instituted to achieve this result. They proceeded slowly, but with the hearty coöpera-

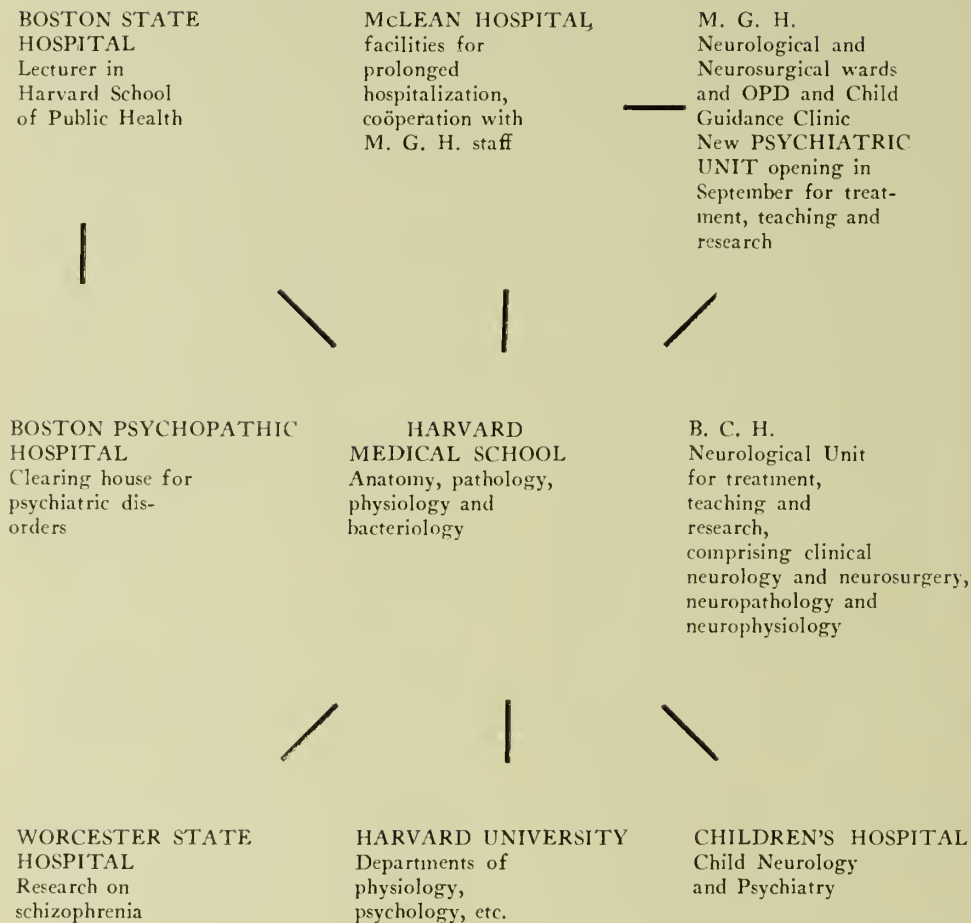


Diagram of the Harvard Medical School Units for Coördinated Treatment, Teaching and Research in Diseases of the Nervous System.

tion of the hospital trustees and Dr. Abraham Myerson (Professor of Neurology at Tufts Medical School and acting chief of the Neurological Service after the retirement of Dr. Thomas) the following scheme was adopted:

A Neurological Unit was to be built in connection with the New Medical Wards. Here was to be housed the Neurological Service, enlarged to forty beds and under the joint control of Drs. Myerson and Cobb as Visiting Physicians. Also, here were to be eighteen additional Neurosurgical beds under the direction of Dr. Donald Munro. Before the completion of the New Medical Building in 1930, the Neurological Service was reorganized so as to be ready to move into the new wards and laboratories. The success of this plan has been so marked with increased efficiency of treatment and scientific production that it has now gained a national reputation, and is regarded as a model for other similar units that are undergoing development elsewhere. The close integration of neurology and surgery with Dr. Munro's operating room actually in the Neurological Ward offers great advantages to cases needing surgical treatment, and supports in a valuable manner the teaching and research of neurology.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital activity has not been lacking. The work started in the Out-Patient Department by Dr. James Jackson Putman in 1872 bore fruit in the work of Dr. James B. Ayer, among others, who by 1921 had developed spinal fluid laboratories. Dr. Ayer introduced the method of cistern puncture to American physicians. He became chief of the first neurological wards in the hospital. These opened in 1925 with twenty-five beds. In the out-patient department developments have proceeded *pari passu* with the progress in neurological treatment and observation. In 1930 a psychiatric out-patient department was opened by Dr. Kenneth Tillotson. A separate division of the O. P. D. is a Child Guidance Clinic created in 1930 by the efforts of Dr. Mar-

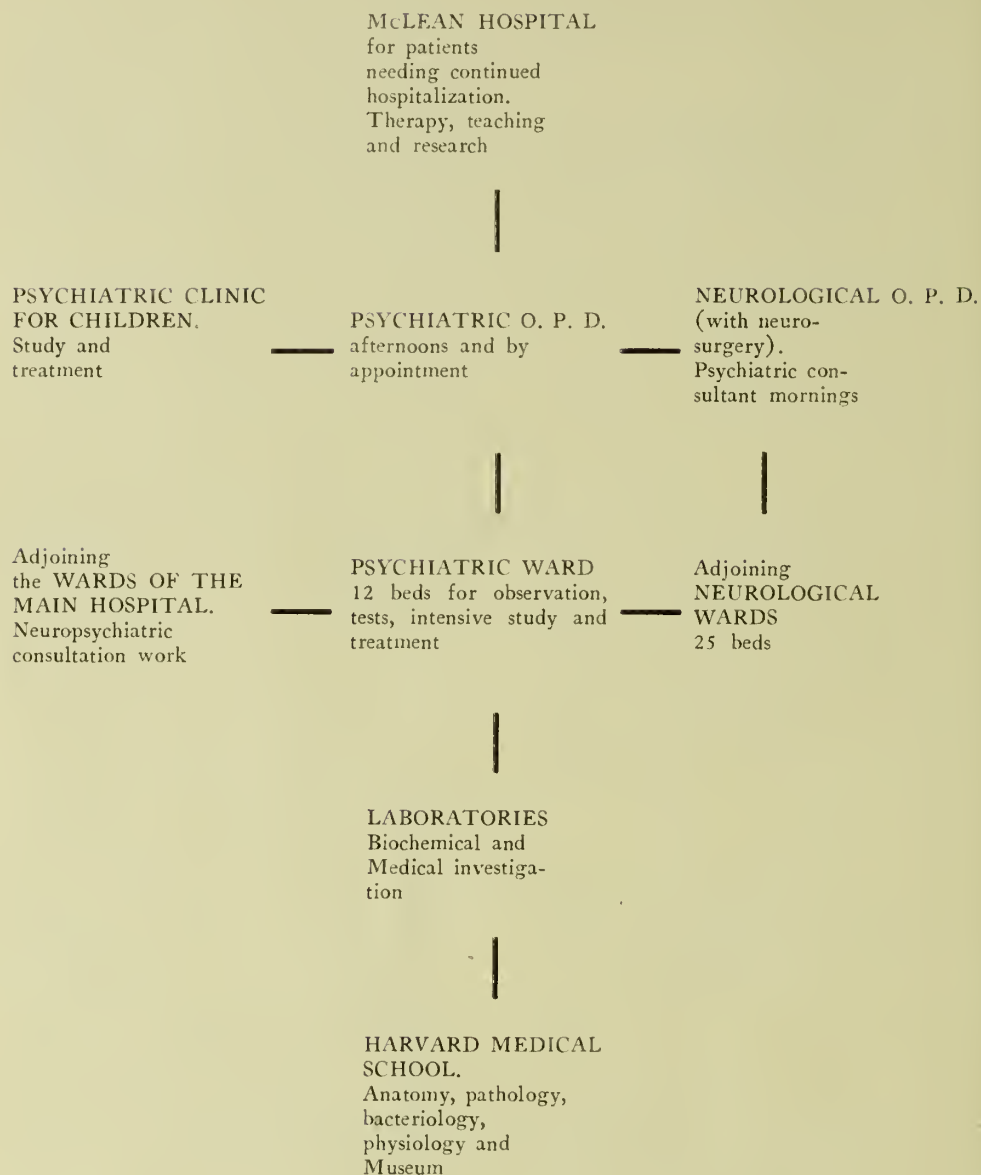
garet Anthonisen, later assisted by Dr. Florence Clothier.

The most recent and a very significant occurrence in this entire chain of events is the announcement by the M. G. H. and Harvard Medical School of the establishment of a psychiatric unit in the M. G. H. under the direction of Dr. Stanley Cobb. This new unit indicates the growth of a movement to relate psychiatric treatment, teaching and research more closely than ever before, to the great body of medical activity as it exists in general hospitals.

The various neuropsychiatric activities cannot be described in detail in a paper of this length. A diagram, however, gives an idea of what is available for the student and specialist. Of special importance is the strong support in the fundamental sciences at the Harvard Medical School. Dr. David Rioch, in the Department of Anatomy, is awakening interest in the central nervous system; Drs. Cannon, Forbes, and Davis in the Department of Physiology have already been mentioned. In neuropathology Dr. Henry S. Forbes is doing work on cerebral circulation, and Dr. Myrtelle M. Canavan is organizing the Museum and studying special cases, particularly by the technique of making whole-brain sections. Dr. Bronson Crothers has a department nearby in the new Bader Building of the Children's Hospital for studying neurological and psychological problems in childhood and infancy.

Across the river, in Cambridge, the work of Professors Parker and Crozier in neurophysiology is important. In the Psychological Department, Professor Harry Murray is carrying out experimental observations in adult psychology. Associated with him is Dr. Hanns Sachs, who is giving training in psychoanalysis. In the Business School, Professor Elton Mayo and Dr. H. Mulholm are engaged in studying the relationship of industry to psychiatry and personal problems.

For three years Dr. Kenneth Tillotson, medical director of the McLean Hospital and psychiatrist to the M. G. H., has been



Plan of Organization of the Psychiatric Unit at the M. G. H., illustrating its availability for use by the house services, the out-patient and other related departments.

building up a coördination between his two hospital services. The establishment of the Psychiatric Unit within the M. G. H. adds to this liaison between hospitals the necessary link: a ward and laboratories within the general hospital for the study and treatment of mental disease.

Coming to the M. G. H. with Dr. Cobb are Dr. William Herman (who has had experience in psychiatry under Meyer and Campbell and a more special training in psychoanalysis under Van der Hoop, Jung, Alexander, and Sachs) and Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith, whose special interest is in elucidating the physiological effects of emotional stimuli. The Child Guidance Clinic organized by Dr. Margaret Anthonisen will be carried on by Dr. Eleanor Pavenstedt, who has just completed three years in the Phipps Clinic at Johns Hopkins. Dr. Anthonisen will continue as consultant, but her other duties have made it impossible for her to carry on the heavy work of clinic chief. Under Dr. Pavenstedt, emphasis will be put upon the intensive treatment of adolescent psychoneurosis, with the aid of social service under Miss Sarah Evarts, herself a pioneer in such work. Other departments of the Psychiatric O. P. D. will be supported by the McLean Hospital staff.

The diagram on page 68 gives a general idea of the organization as tentatively arranged.

The heart of the plan is to be a small ward for twelve psychiatric patients. This will at present be part of a large neuropsychiatric ward, where Drs. Ayer, Viets, Clymer, Solomon, Caner and Kubik and Drs. Mixer, Hodgson and J. C. White will have their patients. After a few years there is promise of enlarging this scheme so that a modern psychiatric ward will be available, separate from but still closely allied with the neurological and neurosurgical services.

Attached to the wards will be special laboratories where neuropathological and neurophysiological techniques can be employed in connection with general medicine and

biochemistry. These laboratories will be operated in close connection with the medical laboratories of Professor Means, and will be supported by laboratories at the Harvard Medical School, where work has been going on for years on neurophysiology that has important psychiatric bearings.

From this organization definite benefit will come to the other wards of the hospital. Obscure cases in which psychiatric factors are present or suspected can be seen in consultation or transferred for further observation to the psychiatric ward. Cases that need prolonged observation or custodial care can be followed at the McLean Hospital.

Twenty years ago such an idea as this present unit embodies was expressed by Dr. Philip Coombs Knapp.\* In his paper "The Treatment of Cases of Mental Disorder in General Hospitals" he emphasized then something which now is coming more to the front.

The Boston State Hospital has a part in these neuropsychiatric plans. Its head, Dr. James V. May, has been appointed recently as lecturer in the School of Public Health. At the Worcester State Hospital, also, there is an active group of workers studying the problems of schizophrenia in coöperation with Dr. R. G. Hoskins, Research Associate in Physiology.

In the foregoing pages the main facts have been indicated that relate to the development of neuropsychiatric work in the Harvard Medical School. The story would have to be told in a much more expanded form to begin to give adequate recognition to the countless men and women who have contributed their time and energy towards the creation and development of the present situation.

As it now stands the set-up is complete, or fairly so, for starting one of the most modern, progressive and potentially effective programs ever initiated, on the problems of diseases of the nervous system.

---

\*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour. April 23, 1914.



BEDS AVAILABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME FOR NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS IN  
INSTITUTIONS COÖRDINATED INTO A TREATMENT-TEACHING-RESEARCH  
UNIT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM  
OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL:

	At the McLean Hospital	At the Mass. General Hospital	At the Boston City Hospital	At the Boston Psychopathic Hospital	Totals
Beds for Neurological and Neurosurgical Patients		25	58		83
Beds for Psychiatric Patients	232	12		110	354
Totals	232	37	58	110	437

Since the founding of McLean Hospital in 1818, the program of the Harvard Medical School for the treatment and study of diseases of the nervous system has developed steadily. In the last hundred years, through the effort of leaders in neuropsychiatric work and those who have co-operated with them to support the University and the Medical School, four modern, well equipped and well organized institutions have been created and expanded. They are: The McLean Hospital, the M. G. H., with its Neurological Department and the Psychiatric Unit established there, the B. C. H., with its Neurological Unit,

and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

It is clear with the now existing organization and arrangement that the only course of their future development is one of integration and coördination into a unified and coöperative plan directed at treatment of nervous and mental disorders and the teaching of diseases of the nervous system and investigation of the problems of these diseases. The advantage to the patient, the student and to the physician himself is now limited mainly by time and human ingenuity. It would seem that Harvard University is about to grant Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse's inaugural wish.

### SONS OF HARVARD MEDICAL ALUMNI NOW IN THE SCHOOL

- '91—John W. Bartol: *son*, George M. Bartol, '37.  
'92—William H. Keleher: *son*, Paul C. Keleher, '36.  
'94—Alfred A. Wheeler: *son*, Charles A. Wheeler, '35.  
'96—Michael F. Burke: *son*, Francis M. Burke, '36.  
'98—LeRoi G. Crandon: *son*, John H. Crandon, '37.  
'99—Felix F. McGirr: *son*, John C. McGirr, '36.  
'00—William E. Blodgett: *sons*, James B. and William H. Blodgett, '36.  
'00—Fritz B. Talbot: *son*, Nathan B. Talbot, '36.  
'01—Richard Dutton: *sons*, David P. Dutton, '37; Robert Dutton, '35.  
'01—W. Holbrook Lowell: *son*, W. Holbrook Lowell, Jr., '37.  
'02—Thomas E. Caulfield: *son*, Thomas E. Caulfield, Jr., '36.  
'03—George E. Emerson: *son*, George F. Emerson, '37.  
'03—Albert England: *son*, Albert England, Jr., '37.  
'03—William Hindle: *son*, William V. Hindle, '37.  
'04—William L. Barnes: *son*, William L. Barnes, Jr., '37.  
'04—Lynn S. Beals: *son*, Lynn S. Beals, Jr., '36.  
'05—Harrison A. Chase: *son*, John S. Chase, '37.  
'06—Channing Frothingham: *son*, Joseph R. Frothingham, '37.  
'07—Arthur B. Holmes: *son*, Joseph A. Holmes, '35.  
'08—Ernest L. Booth: *son*, John A. Booth, '37.  
'09—T. Francis Crowley: *son*, Francis L. Crowley, '37.  
'09—Hugh P. Greeley: *son*, David M. Greeley, '37.  
'10—Alexander M. Burgess: *son*, Alexander M. Burgess, Jr., '37.  
'11—Edwin L. Miller: *son*, William S. Miller, '37.

# The Magrath Library of Legal Medicine

THE George Burgess Magrath Library of Legal Medicine was dedicated on May 24 in the Faculty Room at the Harvard Medical School. The Library of Legal Medicine is a part of the Department of Legal Medicine at the Medical School and is named for George Burgess Magrath, M.D. '98, Professor of Legal Medicine. Both the professorship, which was established in 1932, and the new library were made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Frances Glessner Lee of Littleton, N. H. Mrs. Lee spoke briefly at the dedication of the library and President Conant responded in behalf of the University.

The new library, which contains 1,000 volumes, was assembled by Mrs. Lee; it is the only one of its kind in this country. Among the many rare books in the collection are "Tractatus de Veneris," by Petrus d'Abano, Mantua, 1473; "De Proprietatibus Rerum," by Bartholomeus Anglicus, Rouen, 1512; "De Stultifera Navis," by Sebastian Brandt, Paris, 1498; the only complete set in the world of the works of Johann Peter Frank, who first instituted a system of legal medicine; a complete set of the "Transactions" of the Medical Legal Society of Massachusetts, one of the three in existence; and the original manuscript of the memoirs of Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, written by Guiteau while he was in prison awaiting

execution for the murder. The volumes of Anglicus and Brandt contain unusual illustrations of post mortem examinations. The new library contains also complete bound volumes of all of the European periodicals on legal medicine.

Dr. Magrath has been on the teaching staff of the Harvard Medical School since 1898. From 1898 to 1905 he was an assistant in pathology; from 1905 to 1907 assistant in hygiene; and from 1907 to 1932 instructor in legal medicine. In 1932, when Mrs. Lee established the Professorship of Legal Medicine, Dr. Magrath was appointed the first holder of the new chair. Thus he has been connected with the University, either as a student or teacher, since 1890, when he entered College. In addition, since 1907 he has been one of the two medical examiners of Suffolk County, Mass., and has been connected with various hospitals in Boston and the adjoining cities.



The Library Bookplate.

At the dedication of the Magrath Library of Legal Medicine, Mrs. Lee presented the gift and President Conant accepted it.

In expressing his appreciation President Conant said: "The acquisition of this unique library is an important step in strengthening the study of legal medicine here at Harvard. It brings us nearer the goal of having a department comparable to those which have flourished for some time in certain European centers."

## ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Edwin A. Locke, *President*  
 Carl Binger, *Vice-President*  
 Vernon P. Williams, *Secretary*  
 Henry H. Faxon, *Treasurer*

## COUNCILLORS

Joseph Garland	T. H. Lanman
P. H. Leavitt	B. C. Wheeler
Alexander Forbes	R. B. Cattell
W. B. Castle	C. L. Short
Conrad Wesselhoeft	

## EDITOR

Vernon P. Williams

## BUSINESS MANAGER

Henry H. Faxon

*Room 111, Harvard Medical School,  
 Boston, Mass.*

Psychology is the study of the mind; psychiatry is the study of the abnormal mind; neurology is the study of the organ of mind: the brain and nerves. It is obvious that in order to understand any one of these a student must have training in all three; studying any one to the exclusion of the other two is unwarranted and dangerous specialization. This is illustrated by the recent rules made conjointly by the American Neurological, American Psychiatric and American Medical Associations for standards of training and examination of men who wish to become specialists in neurology and psychiatry.

The brain is a unique organ in that it is composed of many different nuclei and gray masses, each differing in histological structure from the others. In reality it is many organs joined in one. In lower vertebrates it is small and relatively simple; in apes and man it is large and amazingly complex. Brain is the organ that makes us *men*—beings with intellectual capacity greater than lower vertebrate forms. All other organs in man are the same as the

organs of a rabbit, sheep or dog; liver, kidneys, muscles, etc., in all these are practically identical. Our brains alone raise us to a higher level, and our brains are the integrating mechanism for the whole body—the central exchange that keeps the organism working as a useful unit. For every medical man, therefore, it is essential to have a working knowledge of neuropsychiatry; without it he becomes a specialist working on isolated organs, not understanding the patient as a whole.

The tendency of neuropsychiatry to extend into far fields, such as education, child guidance, criminology, law, anthropology, industrial hygiene, etc., may seem a too optimistic reaching out to the man of scientific habitude. The Harvard program for neuropsychiatric development, outlined in Dr. Moore's article in this number of the BULLETIN, is ambitious, but in keeping with scientific reserve and modesty.

\* \* \*

## JOYFULL NEWES FROM THE LIBRARY

In the last number of the BULLETIN there appeared an editorial which drew attention to certain needs of the Library.

Within forty-eight hours after the BULLETIN reached the Library more than enough money had been sent in to buy the ten books listed. It is needless to say that these books were ordered forthwith.

There appeared to be something of a competition regarding whose gift should be Holt and McIntosh's "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood." Alexander Blair Thaw, '86, was declared winner and thus our copy of the book bears his name. Henry F. Keever, '08, has given MacCallum's Textbook of Pathology. *Alumnus Innominatus*, '78, sent \$100, while two of his younger brothers graduating in 1909 and 1924 sent \$30 apiece. The Library cannot adequately express its gratitude to these gentlemen: but like Oliver Twist, asks for more!

REGINALD FITZ, M.D., '09.

## REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association was held on May 12, 1934, at 12.30 P. M., in the Vanderbilt Hall Gymnasium. Dr. William C. Quinby, President, presided. The report of the secretary was read and approved as was the treasurer's report.

The treasurer announced that a fund of \$1,000. has been set aside to help pay the rent of needy students who wish to live in Vanderbilt Hall next year; preference to be shown to the sons of graduates of the Harvard Medical School.

The following report of the nominating committee was read by Dr. Albert A. Hornor, chairman:

For president: Edwin A. Locke.

For vice-president: Carl Binger.

For secretary: Vernon P. Williams.

For treasurer: Henry H. Faxon.

For councillors: Richard B. Cattell, Conrad Wesselhoeft, Charles L. Short, Alexander Forbes.

The latter was nominated to fill out the unexpired term of Vernon P. Williams; that is, for one year. A motion was made, seconded, and carried, that the secretary cast one affirmative vote for the slate as nominated.

Dr. Leroy E. Parkins gave a brief report on graduate courses.

Dr. Joseph M. Looney commented on the dearth of teaching in contagious diseases in the Harvard Medical School, and also on the lack of formal instruction in the administration of anaesthesia. He suggested that the Alumni Association appoint a committee to investigate and to make recommendations. Dr. Quinby suggested that he put his proposal in the form of a letter to be considered by the Council of the Alumni Association. Dr. Joslin remarked that the incoming president, Dr. Locke, is well qualified, by his position on the Administrative Board and other connections, to deal tactfully with this situation. Dr. Locke stated frankly that the problem is a real one and he approved of Dr. Quinby's suggestion. Dr. Homans stated that in-

struction in anaesthesia is being given in the Medical School, although it may not appear on the curriculum. Dr. Richard M. Smith made a motion that the matter be referred to the Council of the Alumni Association for consideration and it was so voted.

Dr. Quinby read a letter from the Harvard Club of Cleveland to the effect that arrangements are being made to entertain members of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association in connection with the meeting of the American Medical Association in Cleveland in June.

Dr. Quinby made a few general remarks about the importance and recent growth of the Alumni Association and turned the chair over to Dr. Locke who spoke a few words of appreciation.

The meeting then adjourned.

Following the business meeting, a buffet luncheon was served.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAMES M. FAULKNER, M.D.

*Secretary.*

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Officers and Council of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association have met three times since the last Annual Meeting. In addition to the discussion of and action on the BULLETIN, the following business has been transacted.

At the request of the Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association the names of certain members of this Association were suggested as nominees to the Board of Overseers the Harvard Fund Council and the Harvard Alumni Association.

The Students' Sickness Fund for which \$500. had been guaranteed for the year 1932-1933 was discussed. It has been the desire of the Council to make the amount pledged aid the greatest number of needy students—a difficult task. At the meeting held September 29 it was voted "That the Alumni Association will discontinue payment of hospital bills of needy students, feeling that this is a function of the Medical School rather than of the Alumni body".



The part to be played by the Alumni Association in the program of the Sesqui-centennial Celebration of the founding of the Harvard Medical School was decided by the Council. Friday, October 6, was set aside for the day of clinical demonstrations at the various hospitals and a dinner, attended by 300 alumni, was held Friday evening. The speakers at the dinner were President Lowell, Dr. John R. Oliver of Baltimore, Willard C. Rappleye, '18, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Thomas Ordway, '05, Dean of the Albany Medical School, Dean Alexander Begg of the Boston University Medical School, Dean Warren E. Stearns of the Tufts Medical School, and Dean David L. Edsall.

The officers of the Association met with the secretaries of the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th and 25th-year reuning classes and discussed the plans for the annual meeting and accompanying reunions.

The Harvard Medical Alumni Fund principal totals \$27,000. and is now in the hands of the Treasurer of Harvard University. The original plan was to endow a professorship when the Fund amounted to \$100,000. As that goal seems to be a long way off, Dr. Edsall suggested that now might be an opportune time to use some of the income for an Alumni fellowship or for the support of the Library. It was voted to make no change in the allocation of the Alumni Fund at present.

It was voted to appropriate \$1,000. to help pay the rent of needy students who wish to live in Vanderbilt Hall for the year 1934-1935. This matter will be presented by the treasurer. The chair appointed Augustus Thorndike, Jr., to administer the Fund.

According to a custom inaugurated in 1932, it was voted to give a complimentary dinner to the graduating class on Friday, June 1st.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAMES M. FAULKNER, M.D.,  
Secretary.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

In anticipation of receiving more subscriptions, it is the usual custom for treasurers of volunteer associations to cry "Wolf" and report probable deficits. At this time, however, your treasurer takes pleasure in announcing that at the end of this year we expect a moderate surplus. This would not be possible had not the loyal alumni come forward this year and helped out our treasury to the extent of \$175.55 more (to date) than last year.

It is evident from the financial statement here submitted that during this trying year 1933-1934, your Council has operated this association within its income. It has cut its cloth to fit the pattern and has done so in each of the five years that I have had the honor of serving as an *ex-officio* member. Each of these years we have been able to lay aside a small surplus so that now we can boast an accumulated surplus of approximately \$1,255.

Your Council has felt that one of the most urgent needs of the student body in the Medical School for next year is a gift to indigent students of small sums of money toward lowering their room rents, so that a larger number may be enabled to live in Vanderbilt Hall. The Council has voted that \$1,000. of this surplus be donated to this purpose for the year 1934-1935.

Today there are a number of students, who for financial reasons, have had to give up their rooms in Vanderbilt Hall, and there are others who cannot afford rooms in the dormitory next year. It is to these worthy students that your association is offering aid.

For the past three years we have paid the hospital expenses of indigent students falling ill while at school. This Student Sickness Fund was discontinued because your Council felt that Student Sickness, like Student Health, was a University problem, not our problem. On investigation of the matter, we found that every student in the University, except those



in the Medical School and in the Dental School, by the compulsory payment of \$10. (Stillman Infirmary Fee) could obtain (1) free medical care at any of the clinics of the Department of Hygiene and (2) two weeks free hospitalization at the Stillman Infirmary. By our supporting Student Sickness in the Medical School it appeared to us that we were serving a small group of students, for whom the University should provide. By our ceasing to support the indigent sick student we had hoped and still hope that the University will provide the same compulsory medical service to medical students as it does to other students. With the priv-

ilege of paying an annual fee of \$10. for medical services, only six students did so this last year.

My financial report is of necessity incomplete as there is one more BULLETIN to publish and certain bills yet unrendered and necessarily therefore not paid. The total number of subscribers to date is 762 (38 more than last year) and the average subscribed amounts to \$3.22 (\$0.08 more per subscription than last year).

In relinquishing my office I wish to thank the Alumni for their loyal support which has enabled your Association to carry on through five very difficult years.

### FINANCIAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 15, 1933 TO MAY 12, 1934

#### RECEIPTS

	Actual	Estimated	Estimated Total
1933-1934 Appeals	\$2,451.55	\$ 10.00	\$2,461.55
Advertising	340.00	75.00	415.00
150th Dinner	520.75		520.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$3,312.30	\$ 85.00	\$3,397.30

#### EXPENDITURES

	Actual	Estimated	Estimated Total
Cost of BULLETIN	\$ 925.52 (3 issues)	\$290.00 (1 issue)	\$1,215.52
Cost of Appeals	95.43		95.43
150th Dinner	427.50		427.50
Salaries	666.66	333.34	1,000.00
Incidentals	10.00	10.00	20.00
Bank Charges	1.08	.60	1.68
Annual Meeting	33.80		33.80
Commencement Fee		50.00	50.00
Dinner to 4th-Year Class		130.15	130.15
Advanced Work on Appeals		130.29	130.29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$2,159.99	\$944.38	\$3,104.37
Actual Receipts	\$3,312.30		
Actual Expenditures	2,159.99		
	<hr/>		
Surplus May 12, 1934	\$1,152.31		
Estimated Total Receipts			\$3,397.30
Estimated Total Expenditures			3,104.37
			<hr/>
Estimated Surplus, Sept. 15, 1934			\$ 292.93
Surplus Sept. 15, 1933			963.47
			<hr/>
Estimated Bank Balance Sept. 15, 1934			\$1,256.40

Respectfully submitted,  
AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, JR., M.D.,  
*Treasurer.*

## 1904 CLASS REUNION

The Class of 1904 had its thirtieth reunion on Friday evening, May 11, at the Harvard Club. Forty-two members were present out of a possible one hundred and eleven.

The main topic of discussion was our Class Fund which, originally \$7,000, now amounts to \$9,559.39. The balance of something over \$400. will probably be raised in the very near future, making our total contribution to the Medical School \$10,000.

It may interest other classes to know that we began to raise this fund on our fifteenth anniversary so that by paying in installments the sum of \$100., more or less, per man could be raised without hardship. It is obvious that no appreciable sum can be raised unless the procedure is begun ten or fifteen years before the twenty-fifth anniversary. We are doing all we can to stimulate the idea that a twenty-five year gift should become one of the traditions of the School, as it is in the College.

Our gift which was originally presented in the form of a "Medical Alumni Fund" in the hope that it would be added to by other twenty-five year classes and of which only the interest could be used "for any purpose desired by the Administration" has now been re-allocated. In view of the depression and of the many vacancies in the dormitory, and believing that the dormitory is one of the essential features of the Medical School we have decided to help with part of the rent of a certain number of rooms in the dormitory for the ensuing year. This will enable a certain number of men who otherwise could not occupy the dormitory to have rooms there.

The administration of this Fund was by unanimous vote put into the hands of a Committee of the Class, consisting of Dr. Walter G. Phippen of Salem, Dr. Harry Linenthal of Boston, and myself. We believe that by keeping in touch with the authorities at the Medical School, with the needs of the students, and with the Financial Office at the University we can

give our money to very worthy objects. This Committee is to function for five years or until we have our thirty-fifth reunion. It was also arranged that the Committee should be self-perpetuating, so that in the case of the death of one member, the other two could elect a successor. It is our hope that other classes will see their way clear to follow our example. Very careful investigation of the question has convinced me and others that the final and permanent disposition of a fairly large gift is a very difficult matter, as what may be needed this year may have been taken care of next year. For this reason we decided to look ahead only for a matter of five years.

J. DELLINGER BARNEY, M.D.,  
Secretary.

## 1919 CLASS REUNION

The class of 1919 held its first annual (and only fifteenth) reunion at the Harvard Club on the evening of May 11. Present were: C. W. Blackett, W. B. Breed, J. H. Burnett, C. S. Burwell, J. Garland, G. E. Haggart, Henry Jackson, Jr., C. M. Jones, F. J. Lynch, A. W. McGarry, J. V. Meigs, C. R. Mills, Dwight O'Hara, G. G. Russell, W. R. Supple, W. T. S. Thorndike and W. W. Wright.

Kidney stew and Anheuser Busch helped make the occasion a festive one, although the orderly precision of the meeting was occasionally disturbed by the rude invasion of adjacent reuning classes. The organization of the class having been early disrupted by the Grim Reaper (its president, A. M. Goodale and its secretary-treasurer, K. W. Cushing having died in the year of graduation) an election of officers was held by Australian ballot. The successful ballot box packers were: Joe V. Meigs, president; C. S. Burwell, vice-president; J. Garland, secretary; and W. T. S. Thorndike, treasurer.

The new treasurer started his term of office with a clear balance of two dollars in

the treasury, the result of picking the pockets of the members present.

*Cambridge and Hartford papers please copy.*

JOSEPH GARLAND, M.D.,

*Secretary.*

#### 1924 CLASS REUNION

Thirty-three men from the class of 1924 gathered together on Friday evening, May 11th, at the Harvard Club, for their tenth reunion. Men from a distance were well represented and two enthusiastic members—Paul Orr and Lester Kobacker—drove all the way from Toledo, Ohio, to attend this celebration. The entertainment committee, headed by Francis T. Hunter, had laid their plans well and all enjoyed a very merry evening.

JAMES M. FAULKNER, M.D.,

*Secretary.*

#### MADELEINE

To the Editor:

Few students prowling about the Warren Museum have not chanced upon the curious wax figurine of Madeleine, that spotted negro infant who stands so stiffly in her old glass-sided case. Her ankles give evidence of having been broken and then melted together again in a fashion which makes her lean backward at an impossible angle. She holds her arms awkwardly. Her beady eyes stare forward into eternity. As an *objet d'art* Madeleine is an unaesthetic lump of wax; as a specimen, she adds nothing to our scientific knowledge of negro piebalds. She has, indeed, but one saving grace: she is rich in history. And it is of this relatively unknown history which I wish to make mention.

At the suggestion of Dr. John Warren, Harvard voted, September 19, 1782, to establish a Medical School with Professorships of Physics, Chemistry, and Anatomy and Surgery; and to this latter chair he was appointed on November 22, 1782. Induction into office took place October 7, 1783. News of the Medical School plans must have spread quickly throughout the world among alumni and friends

During the early months of 1783, in far off "Martinico", Mr. Silas Brenton, the Boston Merchant, attended a public "freak show". The principal exhibition was Madeleine, a spotted negro baby born in January of that year. Mr. Brenton was so impressed that he procured a wax model of Madeleine, prepared in May, 1783, and sent it in care of William Crafts to be presented to the Corporation of Harvard College\*. It is said to have been officially received for the Corporation by Ebenezer Storer about August 11, 1783, and possibly took up its abode at once in Holden Chapel, the home of the new Medical School. Thus, Madeleine probably became a member of Harvard Medical School two months before the induction into office of the first professors.

Tradition has it that our wax Madeleine followed the School through all its peregrinations to Marlborough Street, Mason Street, North Grove Street, Boylston Street, and Shattuck Street. But what became of the real Madeleine?

Silas Brenton gives the clue that the child "was purchased at an immense sum to carry to Europe as a curiosity of the human species", and that is the last we hear of Madeleine. But Blanchard discovered, a century and a quarter later, that the individual spots on our wax Madeleine correspond so closely with those upon the pied negro infant Adelaide, painted at Martinique by Massurier in 1782, that there can be no doubt that this child is our Madeleine. Some one has been mistaken as to the exact year of her birth, a discrepancy of merely a few days, since Merchant Brenton said that Madeleine was born in January, 1783. Repetition by word of mouth could readily change the name of Adelaide to Madeleine, unless it was purposely changed by her owner from Madeleine to Adelaide.

With this discovery, more of the history of Madeleine becomes clear. In May, 1784, "Sieur Vallois", surgeon dentist, exhibited her at Cap. In the same month M. Le Vallois, "dentist to the King of France at Guadeloupe", brought her to Philadelphia,

where she was presented before the Philosophical Society by Dr. John Morgan. Again she disappears, but we remember that Silas Brenton said that she was purchased to exhibit in Europe. It is highly probable that Vallois did carry her to Europe and presented her to Marie Antoinette, for this unfortunate Queen had a pied negress attached to her court at the outbreak of the Revolution. Perhaps the guillotine brought her doom, together with that of the royal family. At least we have no record that she survived this political upheaval.

But our interest in Madeleine does not end here. The cause of her condition has long remained a mystery, although the usual medical visitor to the Warren Museum eruditely mutters "leucoderma" as he passes her glass case.

A study of the distribution of Madeleine's spots reveals the fact that she had normally pigmented back, hands, feet, genitals, and head, save for a spot of white on the forehead and one on the chin. The rest of her body is, in general, white with small normally pigmented spots scattered over it.

This description applies perfectly to a number of congenital piebalds mentioned in the literature who have shown the condition throughout life without change. Most of these cases were exhibited as curiosities and did not reproduce. But where such piebalds have reproduced, as in the Anderson family of Louisiana, both normals and piebalds have been produced according to the law of a dominant unit-character. In this family in 5 generations 25 piebalds just like Madeleine have occurred.

Thus, it seems certain that the real Madeleine was spotted as the result of a dominant mutation in the germ plasm of one of her parents, and that she would have transmitted her pied condition by Mendel's law had she lived to raise a family. Thus Harvard Medical School's oldest specimen represents a hereditary human character.

CLYDE E. KEELER, S.M., A.M., S.D.,  
*Research Fellow, The Bussey  
Institution.*

\*Document accompanying this gift, reads as follows:

This portrait was very exactly taken from a female child nam'd Magdeleine. She was born in the Island of St. Lucia in the month of January 1783 of a black mother a native of the Island, who declares the father was an African slave, at her birth she was of the same colour as at the time this copy was taken, which was last May—the child was remarkably healthy when Mr. Silas C. Brenton saw her, who is a reputable Merchant of this Country but has for several years resided at Martinico, where this child was brought, and exhibited as a public show. Mr. Brenton declares, as great a likeness subsists between this portrait and the original as is possible between art and nature.

The child before Mr. Brenton left the Island was purchased at an immense sum to carry to Europe as a curiosity of the human species.

August 15, 1783.

#### ONE-MONTH COURSE IN SURGERY

To the Editor:

The Commonwealth Fund of New York has added a course in office surgery to the list of subjects which are available for fellowships at the Harvard Medical School, Courses for Graduates. This course is a one-month course designed for physicians who are engaged in general practice. The subjects studied will be surgical problems met in office practice. It will be given by Dr. Charles C. Lund and several associates at the Boston City Hospital with occasional exercises at the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.

An applicant for a fellowship must be a graduate of a Grade A medical school, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, have been in practice at least five years, be between thirty and fifty years of age, and be a resident of a town of under ten thousand population.

Applicants for this course in surgery, whether they wish to apply as Commonwealth Fund fellows or as regular graduate students (registration fee, \$5.00; tuition fee, \$150.00) should apply to the Harvard Medical School, Courses for Graduates, 25 Shattuck Street, Boston.

LEROY E. PARKINS, M.D.  
*Secretary to Courses for Graduates  
under the Commonwealth Fund.*



# List of Hospital Internships, Class of 1934

Name	Hospital	Service	Dates
Adams, L. N.	Deaconess, Spokane, Wash.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Alexander, B.	Beth Israel, Boston	Medical	Jan. '35-Apr. 15 '36
Allen, C. B., Jr.	{ Seaside, Staten Island, N. Y.		July '34-Sept. '34
	{ Bellevue, N. Y. C., 4th Div.	Surgical	Jan. '35-Jan. '37
Allen, P. A. 3d	Maine General, Portland	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Alsever, J. B.	Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Medical	Feb. 15 '35-July '36
Anderson, C. W.	Bellevue, N. Y. C., 1st Div.	Surgical	July '34-July '36
Anderson, F. M.	{ Mary I. Bassett, Cooperstown, N.Y.		July 15, '34-Feb. 15, '35
	{ Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Surgical	Feb. 15 '35-July '36
Aufranc, O. E.	Boston City, 1st Service	Surgical	Nov. '34-Nov. '36
Austen, G., Jr.	St. Luke's, N. Y. C.	Surgical	Jan. '35-Jan. '37
Bailey, G. S.	R. I. Hosp., Providence	Rotating	Dec. 15 '34-Dec. 15 '36
Barker, R. H.	Mass. General, Boston	Surgical	Jan. '35-Feb. '37
Beckwith, D. M.	{ Hartford Hosp., Conn.	Pathological	July '34-Jan. '35
	{ Hartford Hosp., Conn.	Rotating	Jan. '35-July '36
Beeman, C. B.	Boston City, 2nd Service	Medical	Jan. '35-July '36
Beizer, L.	Philadelphia General, Pa.	Rotating	July '34-July '36
Bell, G. O.	Robert Packer, Sayre, Pa.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Bickley, D. W.	Mass. General, Boston	Medical	Apr. '35-Nov. '36
Bovarnick, M.	Columbia Medical School	Dept. Biochemistry	Sept. '34-Sept. '36
Brown, H. A.	Cincinnati General, Ohio	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Bruce, N. H.	Boston City, 2nd Service	Surgical	Mar. '35-Mar. '37
Cassaday, P. B.	Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Medical	June 15 '34-Nov. '35
Clark, R. A.	Boston City	Neurological	July '34-July '35
Cooper, P.	Beth Israel, Boston	Pathological	Jan. '35-Jan. '36
Crowley, J. J.	{ Boston Sanatorium, Mattapan, Mass.		Apr. '34-Sept. '34
	{ St. Elizabeth's, Brighton, Mass.	Rotating	Jan. '35-Oct. '37
Darling, R. C.	Presbyterian, N. Y. C.	Medical	Feb. '35-Mar. '37
Delaney, J. H.	Henry Ford, Detroit, Mich.	Rotating	Sept. '34-Sept. '35
Donovan, T. J.	Harper, Detroit, Mich.	Rotating	June 28 '34-June 28 '35
Dunlap, C. E.	Billings, Chicago, Ill.	Medical	Apr. '34-Apr. '35
Durant, R. C.	Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Surgical	Oct. 15 '34-Mar. '36
Dziob, J. S.	R. I. Hosp., Providence	Rotating	Nov. 15 '34-Nov. 15 '36
Edsall, G.	Mass. General, Boston	Medical	Oct. '34-May '36
Edwards, J. C.	Springfield Hosp., Mass.	Rotating	July '34-Jan. '36
Elmore, D. E.	Maine General, Portland	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Ferrebee, J. W.	Presbyterian, N. Y. C.	Medical	Feb. '35-Mar. '37
Finkelstein, W.	Mt. Sinai, N. Y. C.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Fleming, J. G.	Bethesda, Cincinnati, O.	Surgical	July '34-July '35
Fox, G. G.	Meriden Hosp., Conn.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Freedman, D.	R. I. Hosp., Providence	Rotating	Aug. 15, '34-Aug. 15 '36
Freeman, D. W.	{ Children's, Boston	Bacteriological	June '34-Apr. '35
	{ Mass. General, Boston	Pediatric	Apr. '35-Jan. '36
Garber, S. T.	Christ, Cincinnati, O.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Giannetti, E. D.	{ Essex County, Belleville, N. J.		July '34-Jan. '35
	{ Mountainside, Montclair, N. J.	Rotating	Jan. '35-July '36
Goodson, W. H., Jr.	Hartford Hosp., Conn.	Rotating	June 29 '34-Jan. 15 '36
Graham, J. R.	Mass. General, Boston	Medical	Oct. '34-May '36
Hardenbergh, D. B., Jr.	Roosevelt, N. Y. C.	Medical	July '34-July '36
Harney, A. P.	St. Luke's, New Bedford, Mass.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Hartunan, F. B.	Children's, Boston	Surgical	July '34-Oct. '35
Harwood, R.	Mass. General, Boston	Medical	July '34-Feb. '36
Hashimoto, E. I.	Uniontown Hosp., Pa.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Hayward, O. S.	Mary Hitchcock Mem., Hanover, N. H.	Rotating	July '34-Jan. '36
Heffner, G. P.	Lankenau, Philadelphia, Pa.	Rotating	July '34-July '36
Higgins, F. H., Jr.	Beverly Hosp., Beverly, Mass.	Rotating	July '34-July '35



Name	Hospital	Service	Dates
Hight, D.	Children's, Boston	Surgical	Apr. '34-Jan. 15 '36
Hopkins, J. J.	U. of Calif., San Francisco	Surgical	July '34-July '35
Huston, L. L.	Springfield Hosp., Mass.	Rotating	Jan. '35-July '36
Ingham, T. R.	Bellevue, N. Y. C., 1st Div.	Surgical	Jan. '35-Jan. '37
January, H. L.	New York Polyclinic, N. Y. C.	Rotating	Jan. '35-Jan. '37
Jarrett, W. A.	Presbyterian, N. Y. C.	Pathological	July '34-July '35
Jennings, P. H., Jr.	New York Hosp., N. Y. C.	Medical	Sept. '34-Sept. '35
Kelley, C. H.	Beverly Hosp., Beverly, Mass.	Rotating	Sept. '34-Sept. '35
King, S. J.	Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Medical	Oct. 15 '34-Mar. '36
Kozol, H. L.	Mass. General, Boston	Medical	July '34-Feb. '36
Lampson, R. S.	Mass. General, Boston	Surgical	Oct. '34-Nov. '36
Leigh, O. C., Jr.	Presbyterian, N. Y. C.	Surgical	June '35-July '37
Logan, G. B.	Geisinger Mem., Danville, Pa.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Lord, G. A.	Mary Hitchcock Mem., Hanover, N. H.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Lovelace, W. R.	Bellevue, N. Y. C., 2nd Div.	Medical	July '34-July '36
Lewis, S.	Beth Israel, Boston	Surgical	June 15 '35-June 15 '36
Mahlowitz, A.	Boston City, 1st Service	Medical	July '34-Jan. '36
Martin, S. F.	R. I. Hosp., Providence	Rotating	Apr. 15 '34-Apr. 15 '36
McCue, M. P.	St. Francis, Hartford, Conn.	Rotating	Aug. '34-Aug. '35
McDermott, L. J.	Worcester City, Mass.	Rotating	Mar. 15 '35-Mar. 15 '37
McLean, E. B.	Morristown Mem., N. J.	Rotating	Aug. '34-Aug. '35
Mitchell, R. S.	Boston City, 2nd Service	Medical	July '34-Jan. '36
Moore, J. A.	New York Hosp., N. Y. C.	Pathological	Sept. '34-Sept. '35
Moran, W. H.	Beverly Hosp., Beverly, Mass.	Rotating	Aug. '34-Aug. '35
Morrison, H. R.	Mass. General, Boston	Medical	Jan. '35-July '36
Moulton, R. T.	( Children's, Boston	Bacteriological	July '34-July '35
	( Children's, Boston	Pathological	July '34-July '35
	( Mass. General, Boston	Pediatric	July '34-Apr. '35
Mueller, H. L.	( Children's, Boston	Surgical	Apr. '35-Jan. '37
Mullane, D. J.	Boston City, 3rd Service	Surgical	July '34-July '36
Newman, H. F.	Beth Israel, N. Y. C.	Surgical	July '34-July '36
Nielsen, A. E.	Harper, Detroit, Mich.	Rotating	June 28 '34-June 28 '35
Nuesse, R. F.	R. I. Hosp., Providence	Rotating	May 15 '34-May 15 '36
O'Connor, J. B.	Trudeau Sanatorium, Saranac, N. Y.		Aug. '34-Aug. '35
Okelberry, A. M.	Minnesota General, Minneapolis	Surgical	July '34-July '35
Olinger, M. T.	Harborview, Seattle, Wash.	Rotating	July '34-July '36
O'Neil, F. C.	L. I. College, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Medical	July '34-July '35
Otis, G. L.	Strong Mem., Rochester, N. Y.	Surgical	July '34-July '35
Parker, J. M.	Mass. General, Boston	Surgical	Jan. '35-Jan. '37
Pearce, J. M.	Presbyterian, N. Y. C.	Pathological	July '34-July '35
Pelton, T. H.	Roosevelt, N. Y. C.	Surgical	July '34-July '36
Peterson, R. L.	Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Surgical	Feb. 15 '35-July '36
Philips, S. G.	Worcester City, Mass.	Rotating	Dec. 15 '34-Dec. 15 '36
Pierce, F. R.	Children's, Boston	Surgical	Apr. '34-July '35
Putnam, L. E.	( Good Samaritan, Boston		Oct. '34-Jan. '35
	( Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Medical	Feb. 15 '35-July '36
Reidy, J. A., Jr.	Boston City	Pathological	Sept. '34-Sept. '35
Reiter, B. R.	Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Surgical	June 15 '34-Nov. '35
Renick, C. A.	Boston City	Neurological	July '34-July '35
Roberg, N. B.	Boston City, 4th Service	Medical	Apr. '35-Oct. '36
Rutstein, D. D.	( Wilkes-Barre General, Pa.	Rotating	June '34-Apr. '35
	( Boston City, 2nd Service	Medical	Apr. '35-Oct. '36
Scatchard, G. N.	Buffalo General, N. Y.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Scholle, N. W.	St. Luke's, Chicago, Ill.	Rotating	Oct. '34-Oct. '35
Scott, E. M., Jr.	L. I. College, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Surgical	July '34-July '35
Simeone, F. A.	Mass. General, Boston	Surgical	Oct. '34-Dec. '36
Staneck, W. F., Jr.	Denver General, Colo.	Rotating	Jan. '35-July '36
Staples, O. S., Jr.	Boston City, 4th Service	Surgical	Mar. '35-Mar. '37
Stillman, J. S., Jr.	Boston City	Pathological	July '34-July '35
Stone, R. E.	University, Cleveland, O.	Rotating	July '34-July '36

Name	Hospital	Service	Dates
Suby, H. I.	Faulkner, Jamaica Plain, Mass.	Mixed	June '34-June '35
Sullivan, E. R.	Mass. General, Boston	Medical	Apr. '35-Nov. '36
Sullivan, G. L., Jr.	Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Medical	Feb. 15 '35-July '36
Thomas, H. E.	San Diego County General, Calif.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Thompson, R. H.	Mass. General, Boston	Surgical	Apr. '35-May '37
Thorne, I. J.	Boston City	Pediatric	June '34-Sept. '35
Thornton, J. J.	Strong Mem., Rochester, N. Y.	Surgical	July '34-July '35
Toenhart, O. E.	Wisconsin General, Madison	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Tracy, E. M.	R. I. Hosp., Providence	Rotating	June 15 '34-June 15 '36
Tudor, F.	Palmer Mem., Boston		July '34-July '35
Usher, G. S.	St. Luke's, New Bedford, Mass.	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Warren, R.	Mass. General, Boston	Surgical	July '34-Aug. '36
Warthin, T. A.	Boston City, 4th Service	Medical	July '34-Jan. '36
White, B. V., Jr.	Peter Bent Brigham, Boston	Medical	June 15 '34-Nov. '35
Whitehill, M. R.	Johns Hopkins, Baltimore	Medical	June '34-June '35
Whiting, R. G.	Boston City, 4th Service	Medical	Jan. '35-June '36
Wilcox, J. C.	Children's, Boston	Surgical	Oct. '34-July '36
Wolf, J. W.	Kansas City General, Missouri	Rotating	July '34-July '35
Wollaeger, E. E.	Roosevelt, N. Y. C.	Medical	Jan. '35-Jan. '37
	{ French, N. Y. C.	Medical	June '34-July '35
Yee, S. L.	{ French, N. Y. C.	Surgical	July '35-July '37
Young, E. S.	Lakeside, Cleveland, O.	Surgical	July '34-July '36
Zetzel, L.	Beth Israel, Boston	Medical	Apr. '35-July 15 '36

## NECROLOGY

'70—ABNER POST died at Cambridge, Mass., April 20, 1934. Dr. Post had been the senior member of the Harvard University Faculty. He was on the teaching staff of the Medical School continuously from 1882 to 1916, and rose from the rank of assistant to that of full professor. In 1916 he became professor *emeritus*. For a time he was associate editor of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

'72—GEORGE ALBERT JORDAN died at Worcester, Mass., December 10, 1923.

'76—GONZALO EDWARD BUXTON died at Providence, R. I., January 25, 1925.

'78—JAMES EDMUND DORCEY died at Boston, Mass., March 13, 1934.

'78—CHARLES ELMER FIELD died at Brockton, Mass., February 14, 1934.

'79—ELLIOTT DANIEL ROBBINS died at Cambridge, Mass., December 13, 1920.

'79—GORHAM DAVIS ROGERS died at Sandwich, N.H., September 4, 1929.

'79—GARDNER TABER SWARTS died at Providence, R. I., May 12, 1925.

'82—WILLIAM TYLER BROWNE died at Norwich, Conn., April 1, 1934.

'82—HAYWARD WARREN CUSHING died at Boston, Mass., May 8, 1934.

'82—CHARLES GALEN WESTON died at Miami, Fla., March 2, 1934.

'85—CHARLES WENDELL TOWNSEND died at Boston, Mass., April 3, 1934.

'86—HORACE MANN LOCKE died at Sturbridge, Mass., March 5, 1934.

'98—EDWARD ROSWELL NEWTON died at Brookline, Mass., May 19, 1934.

'98—JOHN HENRY SWEET, Jr., died at Newport, R. I., January 17, 1933.

'99—WARREN BUXTON STONE died at Schenectady, N. Y., March 31, 1934. Since 1916 he had been head of the Ellis Hospital Pathological Laboratory in that city. A serum which he developed was used in combatting the influenza epidemic during the War.

'00—JOHN DARLING CHURCHILL died at Plymouth, Mass., March 2, 1934.

'00—SAMUEL LEES JOSLIN died at Reno, Nev., October 5, 1933.

'00—AMES WILSWORTH SLATE died at Ludlow, Mass., May 11, 1934.

'02—ARNOLD FROTCHAM FURRER died at Cleveland, Ohio, September 12, 1933.

'07—IRVING SOBOTKY died at Brighton, Mass., March 26, 1934.

'08—JOHN BAKER SWIFT, Jr., died at Chestnut Hill, Mass., March 9, 1934. He had been for some time a member of the teaching staff at the Harvard Medical School and was instructor in obstetrics there at the time of his death.

'21—WILLIAM FREDERICK MANUEL died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 1, 1934.

'29—HAROLD HARTLEY GREENE died at Jefferson City, Mo., April 9, 1934. After interning at the Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, he spent a year at Friburg, Germany, under Dr. Aschoff, and made visits to the clinics at Heidelberg, Vienna and Prague.

## ALUMNI NOTES

'90—Frank B. Mallory has been elected treasurer of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists.

'95—Harvey Cushing, Sterling Professor of Neurology at Yale University School of Medicine, was recently elected president of the History of Science Society.

'95—William H. Robey has been reelected a director of the American Heart Association. He was president of the association from 1929 to 1931.

'98—Hugh Cabot, Professor of Surgery at the University of Minnesota Graduate School of Medicine, and surgeon at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, was one of the speakers at a dinner given in honor of Dr. John Elmer Weeks, Professor *emeritus* of Ophthalmology at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. Dr. Cabot addressed the New York Society of the American Urological Association on April 4, on "Effect of Drainage by Nephrostomy upon Kidney Function".

'00—Walter B. Cannon delivered the annual Kober lecture at Georgetown University on "The Story of the Development of our Ideas of Chemical Mediation of Nerve Impulses", March 28. Dr. Cannon has been elected an honorary member of the British Physiological Society; and he was awarded on May 10 one of the three gold medals of the National Institute of Social Sciences, New York City, for "fundamental contributions to medical science and education".

'01—Kendall Emerson, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association, has been elected a member of the advisory council of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

'02—Roger H. Dennett and Ross McPherson have moved their office to 824 Park Ave. at 67th St., New York City.

'02—Lawrence J. Henderson, Professor of Biological Chemistry at Harvard, received on May 12 the degree of doctor *honoris causa* from Grenoble University.

'02—William C. Quinby has been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

'04—J. Dellinger Barney, Assistant Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery at the Harvard Medical School, has been elected president of the Physicians' Art Society, which recently held its first exhibition at the Boston Medical Library.

'04—Frank H. Lahey delivered the banquet address at the annual meeting of the Northern Tri-State Medical Society held at Hurley Hospital, Flint, Michigan, on April 10. His subject was "Management of Goiter".

'06—Robert M. Green has been elected vice-president of the Boston Latin School Association.

'12—Daniel C. Brennan has been elected

president of the University Club of Akron, Ohio.

'12—Ernest H. Gruening, who went into newspaper work immediately after his graduation, is an editor of the *New York Nation*, and has been appointed editor of the *New York Evening Post*. He was formerly managing editor of the *New York Tribune* and later of the *Portland, Maine, Evening News*, and is the author of "Mexico and Its Heritage".

'12—The address of Lewis W. Hackett is the Rockefeller Foundation, 49 West 49th St., New York City.

'12—George R. Minot, Professor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, has been elected an honorary fellow of the Chicago Institute of Medicine.

'12—Orville F. Rogers, who has been for a long time on the staff of the Department of University Health at Yale, is now acting head of the Department.

'12—Wilson G. Smillie, Professor of Public Health Administration at the Harvard School of Public Health, is a member of the board of experts recently appointed to make a survey of the health department of the city of Boston. He is also directing a survey of public health in Cambridge.

'12—A daughter was born, May 19, 1933, to McIver Woody and Mrs. Woody.

'13—Norman B. Cole has been appointed a member of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore, Md., for a term of six years.

'14—E. Granville Crabtree, instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery at the Harvard Medical School, has been reelected president of the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene.

'15—John G. Downing is Assistant Professor of Dermatology at Tufts Medical School, dermatologist at the Beth Israel Hospital, Assistant in Dermatology and Syphilology at the Harvard Medical School and assistant dermatologist at the Boston City Hospital.

'16—Jose P. Bill has been appointed instructor in public health at the Boston University Medical School.

'16—Franklin P. Lowry is treasurer of the New England Physical Therapy Society.

'19—Joseph Garland, Instructor in Pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School, is the author of "The Road to Adolescence"; a practical manual of advice regarding the problems of growth and heredity, the selection of schools and camps, health, and psychology.

'19—Henry Jackson, Jr., Assistant Professor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School and associate physician at the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, Boston, has been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

'23—The engagement of Stuart N. Gardner to Miss Carolyn Tufts, of Springfield, has been an-



